

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

[0004] A representative example of a "can light" assembly of the type used in new construction is shown in side elevation view in FIG. 1 and is designated therein by the reference character 10. The particular organization and structure shown is exemplary only and is representative of a wide ~~widely~~ variety of can light fixtures marketed by various manufacturers. As shown, the fixture 10 includes a frame or frame-like pan structure 12 which mounts an electrical junction box 14 and a can 16. The can 16 and the junction box 14 are connected by a standard conduit 18 through which insulated wiring (not shown) extends from the junction box 14 to the interior of the can 16 to provide power to a lamp (not shown) within the can 16. The frame structure 12 is mounted by adjustable hanger bar assemblies 22 (only one of which is shown) between joists (not shown) above a ceiling in which an opening is formed.

[0006] As also shown in FIG. 1, a lamp socket assembly 32 is mounted on an "L"-shaped bracket 34 and held in position by a wing nut 36 and a clamping screw (not specifically shown) that extends through a slot formed in the vertical portion of the bracket 34. When the wing nut 36 is loosened, the bracket 34 (and the lamp socket assembly 32) can be moved up or down to a desired position. Electrical wires (not shown) extend from the socket assembly 32 through an opening (not specifically shown) and through the conduit ~~conduit~~ 18 to the junction box 14 as described above.

[0021] FIG. 9a illustrates a first variant of the ~~[[a]]~~ mounting leg in which a "keyhole" mounting slot is shown at an off-vertical orientation;

[0023] FIG. 10 is a side view of the ~~[[a]]~~ mounting leg taken along line 10-10 of FIG. 4;

[0031] Each of the legs 104, 106, and 108 includes an internally threaded hole (unnumbered) that accepts an adjustment screw 110, a locking nut 112 associated with each adjustment screw 110, and a bracket 114 that is held in place against the spider plate 102. As shown in FIGS. 4 and 10, each adjustment screw 110 is preferably a flat-head screw (although other screw-head configurations are equally suitable) and can be rotated in one direction or the other to change the distance "D" between the underside of the spider plate 102 and the remote or distal end of the screw head. Once the distance dimension "D" is established, the locking nut 112 is tightened to lock the adjustment screw 110 in place. As shown, a wing nut is the preferred embodiment of the locking nut 112, although other types of nuts, including ~~including~~ those tightened ~~tighted~~ with some type of wrench or tool can be used. As can be appreciated, the lowermost ends of the screws 110 form a plane that is spaced a selected distance from and preferably substantially parallel to the spider plate 102.

[0032] Each bracket 114 is preferably formed from a rectangular sheet-steel strip having a major axis along the length of the strip with the downwardly extending portion formed by bending the strip along a minor axis line formed at an angle α (FIG. 4) relative to the major axis of the strip; an acceptable bend-line angle being about 20° or so. The bracket 114 includes a first slot 116 generally ~~generaly~~ aligned along or relative the major axis of the bracket 114 and through which its adjustment screw 110 passes and which allows, as indicated by the bidirectional arrows in FIGS. 4 and 5, outward (or inward) positioning of the bracket 114 by the installer. Once the position of each bracket 114 is established (as explained in more detail below), its locknut 112 can be tightened to both fix the position of the bracket 114 and lock its adjustment screw 110 from further motion.